162 The population's distribution by religion (1923):

Roman Catholics ..	80.48%	Greek Orthodox ...	2.54%
Protestants	9.54%	Other Christians ...	0.09%
Israelites	7.26%	Other non-Christians	0.09%

• 167 The situation has undergone a radical change in consequence of the Hitler-Stalin Pacts of 1939-1941, when "exchanges of population" and "repatriation" were applied: nearly all Lithuanian Protestants were "repatriated" to Germany as alleged members of the Germanic race, even though a great many of them had never had any German blood connections. During the German occupation, nearly all—except some 20,000—Lithuanian Jews were either exterminated by the Nazis or deported to Western Europe. The new Russian settlers had fled with the Red Army and the NKVD in 1941, speeded by the Lithuanian insurgents. Repatriates of true Teutonic ancestry had come back with the German troops and again retreated with the Nazis. Some 160,000 Poles were repatriated to Poland by Stalin's orders in 1945 and 1946.

Therefore, when the Russian regime established itself in Lithuania, the invader had to deal with an *exclusively Lithuanian Roman Catholic population*—and the imported Russian and Asiatic hordes of "masters."

795 When the Russians occupied the country in June 1940, the Church of Lithuania was organized into an Archdiocese of Vilnius (under Archbishops Romuald Jałbrzykowski and Mečys Reinys), the Metropolitan Archdiocese of Kaunas (under Archbishop Juozas Skvireckas and Auxiliary Bishop Vincas Brizgys), the Bishopric of Kaišiadorys (under Bishop Juozas Kukta), the Bishopric of Panevėžys (under Bishop Kazys Paltarokas), the Bishopric of Telšiai and the Prelacy of Klaipėda-Memel (under Bishop Justinas Staugaitis and Auxiliary Bishop Vincas Borisevičius), the Bishopric of Vilkaviškis (under Bishop Antanas Karosas and Auxiliary Bishop Vincas Padolskis), and the Bishopric for the Armed Forces with Bishop Teofilius Matulionis as the Chief Chaplain. In addition, Archbishop Emeritus Pranciškus Karevičius and Bishop Petras Pranas Bučys of the Byzantine rite resident in Rome, were in Lithuania. Archbishop O'Rourke of Danzig, former Bishop of Vilnius, had settled in Lithuania since the German annexation of Danzig. Altogether, Lithuania had 13 Bishops and 1 refugee Bishop.

During the war, Bishop Bučys lived in Rome. Bishop Staugaitis of Telšiai died in 1943 and Bishop Pranciškus Ramanauskas was consecrated for that See. Bishop Kukta died in 1942 and Bishop Matulionis assumed the See of Kaišiadorys. The retreating Germans deported Archbishop Skvireckas and Bishops Brizgys and Padolskis to Germany. *Eight Bishops remained* in the country when the Russians again came in 1944.

Thereafter—Archbishop Jałbrzykowski was repatriated to Poland to administer the southern, Polish part of the Archdiocese of Vilnius (with the See at Białystok), Archbishop Karevičius died 30 May 1945 at Marijampolė, and the nonagenarian Bishop Karosas died 7 July 1947 at Marijampolė. Archbishop Reinys "vanished" in June 1947, soon after an alleged "interview" with *Tass*, and Bishops Borisevičius, Ramanauskas and Matulionis were either killed or exiled to

3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

161 According to the census of September 17, 1923, Lithuania had 2,170,616 inhabitants. This number, it was estimated, had increased to 2,575,363 by 1939. However, about 153,793 were lost by the forced cession to Germany of Klaipeda (Memel) Territory in March, 1939, and about 457,500 were regained through the return of a portion of the Vilnius region in October, 1939. Thus, Lithuania at the end of 1939 had about 2,879,070 inhabitants.[18] But since then still further changes occurred. After the occupation in June, 1940, [697] Soviet Russia started the Sovietization of Lithuania. Those [167] suspected as "enemies of the people" were arrested and deported to the interior of Russia, mostly to Siberia. Conservative estimates put the number of persons so deported at 70,000. In addition, by an agreement concluded between Russian and German governments, about 60,000 persons were "repatriated" by Germany as persons of German extraction. When Germany started the attack on Soviet Russia on June 22, a part of Jewish population fled with the Red Army. Therefore, it is estimated that Lithuania as a consequence of Soviet Russian and German occupation lost about 150,000 inhabitants.

162 About 76.7 percent of the inhabitants live on farms and villages, while the remaining 23.3 percent live in the towns. The towns are not numerous and in most cases are small. The larger and more important are Vilnius, the capital, with 210,000 inhabitants; Kaunas, with about 130,000 inhabitants; Klaipeda, the Baltic port, with 58,000 inhabitants; Siauliai, an important center of communications and the center of the leather industry, with about 30,000 inhabitants; and Panevezys, an old commercial and administrative center, ooo with 25,000 inhabitants. The average density of the popula-

[18] Centralinis Statistikos Biuras, *Statistikos Biuletenis* (Bulletin of Statistics), Nr. 10., Kaunas, Oct. 1939, p. 1. (Hereafter referred to as S. Biul. 10.)

3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

TABLE 48

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THE ISSUE ACTIVITIES OF LIETUVOS BANKAS
1928–39

YEAR ENDING DEC. 31	BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION (*Million litas*)	GOLD RESERVE (*Million litas*)	FOREIGN BILLS (*Million litas*)	PERCENTAGE OF COVERAGE IN GOLD AND FOREIGN BILLS
1928	84.77	34.27	43.62	91.9
1929	94.83	35.08	78.48	119.8
1930	117.16	39.39	86.32	107.3
1931	108.95	50.14	33.17	76.5
1932	96.21	49.07	15.96	67.6
1933	89.92	52.00	15.34	76.8
1934	88.24	52.14	8.38	68.6
1935	103.50	36.14	9.91	44.5
1936	110.35	73.10	4.08	69.9
1937	116.56	79.04	1.87	69.4
1938	141.70	64.75	4.83	49.1
1939	165.93	57.71	2.50	37.1

and foreign bills was comparatively high, being 49.1 percent.

436 The highest number of notes in circulation and the lowest coverage were reached in November, 1939. This situation was largely due to the disturbed economic conditions in Lithuania in that year. It will be recalled that in March, 1939, Lithuania was forced to give up her only port, Klaipeda. This transaction was executed in great haste, under the pressure of the German war machine, as a result of which it became necessary to support and furnish with food, shelter, and work about 15,000 refugees.

● [167] A few months later over 100,000 refugees from Poland poured into Lithuania, as a result of the war between Germany and Poland. Undoubtedly this circumstance caused a great drain on gold and foreign exchange reserves.

000pletely foreign.

162 Lithuanian is spoken today by about three
191 million people, half of whom understand only their native language. Since a detailed description of the Lithuanian language area would extend considerably beyond the limits of this presentation, only the following may be said briefly on the subject: Lithuanian is the native language of the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of the Lithuanian state. Beyond this /16/ a large section of the Lithuanian language area is found today under Polish rule (the Vilna area). Furthermore, the area of the Lithuanian language projects on the one hand into Latvia and on the other into East
• [167] Prussia. Finally, there are in the United States large, close-knit Lithuanian communities which may include a total of about half a million people. In Chicago alone 70,000 Lithuanians have been counted. These people are emigrants and their descendants. Large Lithuanian colonies have also arisen in South America, especially in recent times.

197 In spite of its relatively small size we
184 find within the enclosure of the Lithuanian language area a large number of dialectal differences. The principal dialects are High Lithuanian and Low Lithuanian (Samogitian), of which the latter is related to the former in about the same way as Low German is to High German. In addition to its vocabulary, Samogitian is distinguished from High Lithuanian by its accentuation, its drawled pronunciation, and its loss of fully pronounced endings. It is divided in turn into the dialects of Raseiniai and Telšiai, which are distinguished from each other principally by transposition of the vowels of the diphthongs. In the writings of the poetess Žemaitė, Low Lithuanian stands out sharply in syntax and vocabulary.

The High Lithuanian dialect group is divided into an eastern and a western subgroup. Western High Lithuanian in turn consists of two dialects, whose border is formed approximately by

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oggen), 1844; Naumiestis (Neustadt), 1845; Priėnai, 1847; Šiauliai (Schaulen), 1851. A new period of Evangelical church construction began with the immigration in the 60's --Raseiniai (Rossieny), 1862; Vištitis (Wischtyten), 1864; Švekšniai (Schwekschny), 1867; Vilkaviškis (Wilkowischki), 1868; Garliava (Godlewo), 1870; -- and at the end of the 70's: Šakiai, 1877; Virbalis (Wirballen), 1878; Batokiai, 1885; Jurbarkas (Georgenburg), 1892. From the most recent period, finally date the churches of Sudargiai, 1914, and Pilviškis, 1926. The Evangelical congregations themselves, however, are much older.

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/160/ Finally, a brief glance may be directed at the secular buildings of the baroque period, of which two in Kaunas are worthy of attention, the so-called Maironis house on the market place at the city hall (named after the poet Maironis) and the city hall of Kaunas itself.

The Maironis house originated as the city palace of a magnate. Its builder was Christopher Paz, the master builder of Pažaislis. Noteworthy in this building is the graded [gebrochene] roof and the high facade which does not face the market place at the city hall. The city hall was built in its present form in 1771. It is a single-storied, quadrangular building with a rustica, on the front side of which there is a terrace which leads around the tower. The tower itself is of great beauty and elegance. It tapers steadily as it rises, and gains special grace and lightness throug the octagonal form which is resolved into a square from the third story on. In addition we find still a few other baroque buildings, such as the house of the Evangelical consistory, stemming from the seventeenth century.

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Few castles in the baroque style have been